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SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1904.

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### Two Pictures.

Since Theodore Roosevelt was nominated  
by the Republicans he has been the para-  
mount issue in this notable campaign.  
The Republicans knew when they nomi-  
nated him that he would be the issue,  
and they would gladly have laid him aside  
for a more conservative man, but they  
could not help themselves.

The Democrats thoroughly understood  
that Roosevelt would be the paramount  
issue, and hence it was that they turned  
to Judge Parker, a conservative man of  
the people, who was known to be the anti-  
thesis of Roosevelt.

The Republicans have manfully tried  
to keep Mr. Roosevelt in the background.  
Since he was nominated he has been held  
in distance view. It was necessary for him  
to make a speech of acceptance, but that  
speech no doubt was thoroughly  
edited by the Republican leaders before  
Mr. Roosevelt was permitted to make it  
public. It was, as everybody remarked at  
the time, utterly different from the ram-  
pant rough rider and free lance. It was,  
as everybody knows, nothing like a fair  
expression of Roosevelt's character. The  
Republicans are still holding him in check  
and hoping that the public will accept Mr.  
Roosevelt's speech as an exponent of  
Roosevelt's principles, but the public  
knows Roosevelt too well and know that  
his speech was made for campaign pur-  
poses.

The issue is now squarely joined be-  
tween Roosevelt and Parker. Principles  
are not to be ignored, and political par-  
ties are to be judged in a measure by the  
expression of their principles, as con-  
tained in their platform. But a principle  
is an abstract thing; a man is concrete.  
A principle is like a gun, the force and  
effect of which depends upon the charac-  
ter of the man behind it. The principles  
of the Republican party are committed to  
Theodore Roosevelt; the principles of the  
Democratic party are committed to Alton  
B. Parker.

Republicans have boasted that Roose-  
velt is a man of strong personality. Un-  
doubtedly so, and that is wherein the dan-  
ger lies. Roosevelt is stronger than his  
party, stronger than all the restraining  
influences of his party, although at this  
time, when he is seeking office, he may  
allow himself for the moment to be con-  
trolled. But if he be elected he will con-  
strue his election as an endorsement by  
the people of the man and his methods,  
and he will throw restraints to the wind.  
Aeolus could control the winds so long as  
they were confined in the cave, but once  
they were without their confines they  
developed into an unrestrained, irresist-  
ible hurricane, which swept all things out  
of its path.

Theodore Roosevelt is an aristocrat. He  
loves power, he loves pomp and show,  
he takes delight in "my army" and "my  
navy," as he is accustomed to refer to  
them, and he is at heart as much imperi-  
alist and a monarchist as William of  
Germany, whom he resembles, or Nicho-  
las, the Czar of all the Russias. He is  
a man of strong personality, a man of  
strong character, a man of strong will,  
but these things but make the aristocrat,  
the imperialist, the monarchist all the  
more dangerous in a Democratic form of  
government. He is all this, yet he is  
impulsive, recklessly impulsive, and the  
conservative men of this country in both  
parties have been in mortal fear of him  
since the day that he sprang upon the  
country overnight a sensational law suit,  
which came near precipitating a financial  
panic. Their fear of him was intensified  
by his unbridled interference in the coal  
strike. Their fear of him was further  
intensified by his unprecedented conduct  
in the Panama affair. Members of Con-  
gress in both parties were outraged at his  
high-handed dealing with that body and  
at his usurpation in absolutely making  
a law for the benefit of pensioners. The

people of the South, who were disposed  
to be friendly with him, were startled  
and shocked with indignation that he  
should have trampled their traditions un-  
der foot and invited a negro to sit at his  
own family table.

Without meaning to be irreverent,  
Roosevelt, in his own estimation, is the  
great I AM, utterly defiant of precedent,  
of traditions, aye, of the Constitution it-  
self. He is an aristocrat by birth and  
training, a czar of his own making and a  
law unto himself. He is without doubt  
by far the most dangerous man who ever  
sat in the presidential chair, and the  
people of this country will continue him in  
office at their peril and at the peril of  
their most cherished institutions.

Opposed to him is Alton B. Parker, of  
New York, a born Democrat, a man of  
the people, a man of simple habits of life,  
a man of judicial turn of mind, a man  
whose habit of thought is judicial, a man  
who is accustomed to look at both sides  
of the case and take all questions into  
consideration; to deliberate and to render  
his decision in justice and in equity. He is a  
man of peace, a man who loves the coun-  
try, who loves the farm, who loves to  
be close to nature, who prefers flowers to  
guns and the fragrance of flowers to the  
smell of gunpowder. Who loves the low  
of cattle better than the neigh of war  
horses, the smiling countenance of the  
daisy rather than the "cold, upturned  
eye" of the battle's victim.

"We are not a military people, bent  
on conquest or engaged in extending our  
domain in foreign lands, or desirous of  
securing national advantages, however  
great, by force; but a people loving peace,  
not only for ourselves, but for all the na-  
tions of the earth." These were the sim-  
ple but noble words of Judge Parker's  
speech of acceptance, and they have fallen  
upon this land like a benediction from  
heaven. They are the expression of the  
"Prince of Peace," whose kingdom is in  
the hearts of men, who would conquer by  
love and not by force.

Fellow Democrats of Virginia, fellow  
citizens of Virginia, of whatever party,  
we invite you to a contemplation of these  
two pictures. Look upon Roosevelt, the  
aristocrat; look upon Parker, the Demo-  
crat, and as Virginians choose between them.

### Business and Philanthropy.

We assure our esteemed contemporary,  
the Danville Register, that it is quite  
welcome to come into the discussion be-  
tween the News Leader and The Times-  
Dispatch on certain business propositions  
under review, and that its coming in, so  
far as we are concerned, is no intrusion.  
Referring to the illustration employed by  
the News Leader, in which the Morgan  
syndicate was likened to a man on shore  
refusing to save a drowning man except  
for a ransom price, the Register says:

"The plank which the man on land  
carried was his, it was said, and he need  
not shove it to the man in the water  
unless he saw fit to do so. This state-  
ment was followed by the declaration:  
'Business is business.' The drowning  
man was represented as being a 'useful  
citizen.' This being the case, it appears  
to us that aside from any consideration  
of ethics, good policy would demand that  
the needed assistance be given. Such a  
citizen is worth something to the com-  
munity and to every worthy interest in  
it. To permit him to drown when it was  
possible to save him, would be to bring  
a loss upon the community. The discus-  
sion question relates specifically to the  
unusual and extortionate rate charged  
by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Com-  
pany for the use of money by the Morgan  
syndicate. It was probably a case of sink-  
ing the man who was in the water, to  
or swim with him, when the means were  
at hand to save it, would have been to en-  
tail on the country the loss of a useful in-  
dustry—an enterprise that is constantly  
contributing to the wealth of the coun-  
try. Before extending the hand to the  
struggling man, it happened in that  
case that the enterprise was able to com-  
ply with the conditions, hard as they  
were. It is a matter of common knowl-  
edge, however, that many an individual  
and many an industry have been forced  
to the wall by just such bargain driving.  
As contributors to the wealth of the com-  
munities where such individuals and in-  
dustries were located, they were destroyed  
and lost."

We entirely agree with our Danville  
contemporary that in such a case it  
was a matter of kindness and sometimes  
a matter of good business policy to keep  
a struggling concern from failing. Such  
things have been done in Richmond and  
elsewhere, and they are altogether com-  
mendable.

But what interest had a New York syn-  
dicate in the Virginia-Carolina Chemical  
Company? Would any Richmond bank  
have felt under obligation to help a  
New York concern out of trouble? Why  
did not the Southern banks come to the  
rescue of this Southern concern?

Goodness knows, it is not up to us to  
defend the Morgan syndicate. It dealt  
with the Chemical Company in a cold-  
blooded way, and charged an enormous  
commission for the service. But we can-  
not see wherein the syndicate was under  
any sort of obligation to accommodate  
the Chemical Company, and as a matter  
of simple fairness we have endeavored  
to show that in charging a large fee for  
the service rendered, in taking it from a  
company which was able to pay, in charg-  
ing for the service what in that emer-  
gency the syndicate thought and what  
the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company  
thought the service was worth, it did not  
act the part of the highway robber. The  
Morgan syndicate simply followed the  
business rule.

### Towns and Roads.

The Business Men's Association of  
Crewe recently appointed a committee to  
present its views to the county board of  
supervisors, and it is understood, so our  
correspondent says, that a delegation  
from Blacksburg will also be present at  
the next meeting of the board in an en-  
deavor to get the road tax of Bellefonte  
District raised to thirty cents a hun-  
dred, which would give that district  
about \$2,000 a year for road purposes.

It is first-rate policy for the cities and  
towns of Virginia to take an active in-  
terest and an active part in road improve-  
ment, for it is a question in which they  
are vitally interested. The better the  
roads leading into any city or town, the  
greater will be its trade. It is not good  
policy to depend entirely upon the rail-  
roads to even upon the electric lines.  
The wagon trade in the neighborhood

of any city or town is most desirable,  
for it brings the people from the sur-  
rounding country into the market, where  
they sell their product, and with the pro-  
ceeds purchase their supplies. There  
should be for this reason hearty co-  
operation between the cities and towns  
and contiguous rural district in this im-  
portant matter of road improvement.

### Virginia's Riches.

It is reported that a Massachusetts  
man has discovered in Floyd county, Va.,  
what he claims to be the richest nickel  
mine in the United States. The alleged  
mine is ten miles south of Shawsville, on  
the Norfolk and Western Railway, and it  
is further reported that the discoverer  
has ordered machinery for developing it.

Dama Nature has been generous, in-  
deed, to the Old Dominion. She has  
given her every variety of soil, adapted to  
well nigh every variety of plant, and she  
has given also almost every species of  
mineral. Dama Nature has done her part  
well, and it only remains for the people  
of Virginia, to do their part in develop-  
ing their rich and varied and exten-  
sive resources.

### Let Us Have Peace.

The good old Richmond Times-Dispatch,  
which booted the Democratic ticket in two  
presidential campaigns, now says: "We  
are willing to let bygones be bygones.  
The making-up time has come, and we  
are glad of it. We are for harmony." That  
sensible talk, and it is the kind our  
esteemed contemporary should have in-  
dulged in four years ago. Although not  
inspired by partly fealty or repentance  
for past mistakes, it has a welcome  
sound, and we hope The Times-Dispatch  
may live long to preach such wholesome  
doctrine.—Fairfax Herald.

Live up to the slogan, esteemed com-  
patriot. "Let bygones be bygones."

### "Self-Justification."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)  
"But he willing to justify himself  
said."—St. Luke x:23.

What words do you insert after the  
word "said"? How is it with your self-  
justifying and self-excusing heart?

Do you say, "If I am sincere in my  
spirit and convictions, no matter whether  
I believe in the Bible or not, all will  
be well with the here and hereafter?"

Is that a correct statement of your  
thoughts? It sounds well. It sounds con-  
clusive. Yet, let me put a question that  
I may fully understand your position.

You speak of sincerity. I ask in what  
are you sincere? Does anything turn  
upon the object of your sincerity? Your  
sincerity sincerely give to your customer  
over your counter, what you believe he  
asked for; will you be justified in the  
day that you find you have poisoned the  
man? What does your sincerity go for  
there?

If you indicate to a traveler sincerely  
and to the best of your knowledge, the  
road by which he should reach a cer-  
tain destination; if it be the wrong road,  
or if by some sudden turn in the dark-  
ness the man falls over a precipice, will  
your sincerity save you from self-reproach?  
Were you sure it was the road?  
"No, but I was sincere in thinking it  
was." Did you explain to the man that  
you were speaking upon an assumption?  
"No; I thought there was no need to do  
so. I felt so sure." But now you see that  
sincerity goes a very short way in cases  
of that kind.

We love sincerity. Without sincerity  
life is but a mockery. But what are  
we sincere in? Is the object of our sin-  
cerity real and true and deserving of  
our confidence? Remember, we are re-  
sponsible not only for the light we have,  
but for the brighter light we may reach  
in the future.

Some young man will say and think he  
is wise in saying, "I intend to walk ac-  
cording to the light I have, and take the  
consequences." The man who so speaks  
talks in mockeries. You go into some  
dark chamber, saying you can find your  
way about it well enough. I offer you  
a light before you enter, which you re-  
fuse, trusting to your own powers to  
grope your way in the dark. You trip  
and are thrown down, greatly injuring  
yourself. Who will be to blame? You  
walked according to the light you had,  
but the light that was in you was dark-  
ness.

Do I speak one word against sincerity?  
Certainly not. God is a spirit, and they  
that worship Him must worship Him in  
spirit and in truth.

"But he willing to justify yourself,  
said."—"I have been looking around,  
and it strikes me that I am every whit  
as good as other people."

Would it be rude to contradict you?  
Will it be polite to admit the truthfulness  
generally of what you say?

If the question only lay between you  
and me, it would be right for each to  
compare himself with the other. But the  
case is not between one man and another.  
We greatly err in describing the ques-  
tion thus. The question lies between  
the soul and God; between man  
and Jesus Christ; between right and  
wrong. How does the case stand when  
viewed thus?

We are to come to the law and the  
testimony. We are to proceed to the cross  
of Jesus Christ. We are to be tried by  
the balance standard of the sanctuary.  
We are to shut up ourselves with God  
alone. He, then, who can boast must be  
a mad man, or a devil!

The flippant or cruel man will say: "If  
this is your Christianity, I doubt that  
I shall have much to do with it."

Yet all the while he knows perfectly  
well, that the wrong doing has been  
done, not because of their Christianity,  
but because of their un-Christianity.  
A man looks over a lot of money and  
sees one bad penny in it, and says,  
"Well if it is your currency, I do not  
think I shall have anything to do with it."  
What would you think of that man?  
Would you introduce him to your family?  
Would you make him the tutor of your  
boys?

A man goes forth into your orchard  
and picks up a rotten apple, saying: "I  
shall judge your crops by this." What  
would you think of him? Do you say  
"He is wonderfully wise a counsellor to be  
consulted? You turn aside and say: "The  
man must be mad."

Then will come a day, when with every  
desire to justify oneself, the veil of

self-deception will be torn away. Stand-  
ing alone before the bar of justice and  
under the searchlight of truth, what will  
you say then?

Before it is too late, send up the heart-  
felt prayer: "Search me O God and know  
my heart; try me and know my thoughts,  
and see if there be any wicked way in  
me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

Some Virginia papers, notably The  
Times-Dispatch, have been giving un-  
qualified commendation to Roosevelt's re-  
cent speech, dealing with the main-  
criminal convicted of rape, and the sen-  
tences expressed by him in that connec-  
tion. Strangely enough they have over-  
looked an expression in his published de-  
claration, which betrays the innate weak-  
ness and lack of balance of the man.  
The speech which has likewise fre-  
quently manifested itself in action. His state-  
ment, that the crime of rape and the  
crime of lynching are equally inhuman  
and sadly mars the effect of what he had  
said in connection with his refusal to  
pardon.—Henry Bulletin.

We confess that we had overlooked  
this sting in the tail of the Roosevelt  
deliverance when we commended it. The  
Times-Dispatch is opposed to lynching,  
but not because the man who assaults  
a woman does not deserve it. And as for  
the crime itself, of course, there is none  
that can be compared to it.

Senator Martin, of Virginia, is well  
pleased with the political situation in  
New York. He is not in the habit of ex-  
pressing an opinion until he has con-  
sidered it well and he is very careful  
about making political prophecies, be-  
cause he knows what the contingencies  
are. But he is confident that as the  
situation now stands, the Democrats have  
the advantage in New York, and unless  
there should be some unforeseen change  
he has no doubt whatever that it will  
go for Parker by a substantial majority.  
Senator Martin says that Judge Parker,  
who is thoroughly familiar with the polit-  
ical affairs of New York, is himself con-  
fident of carrying the State.

The New York Sun recalls that al-  
though Mr. Hayes announced that should  
he be elected he would not stand for any  
other term, he was voted for in the next  
Republican convention. But the Sun for-  
gets that Mr. Hayes was never elected.

Chairman Cortelyou announces that  
President Roosevelt will not make any  
speeches during the campaign. The par-  
ty muzzle is on as tight as wax.

The Russians have a new national  
heir—New York Mail.

And it is harmless.

Secretary Taft is pretty hard on the  
Filipinos. But it doesn't matter. They  
haven't any vote.

The good Lord was full of loving kind-  
ness when he ordained the Day of Rest.

The Roanoke Times has a very grace-  
ful way of doing a gracious thing.

Some people are so disagreeably polite.  
Haven't you met them?

### Commends Mr. Richardson.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—In a conversation with my old  
friend and comrade, C. A. Richardson, of  
Company "B," Fifteenth Virginia Pick-  
ett's Division, I learned that he is a candi-  
date for the position of superintendent of the  
Soldiers' Home. Mr. Richardson  
served in the Confederate States army  
from Bethel to Appomattox; was a good  
and true soldier, and is now a faithful  
citizen. He is sober, energetic and in  
every way qualified for the discharge of  
his duties in the position, and the camp  
make no mistake in conferring this  
honor upon this old veteran. He is  
pre-eminently qualified for it.

J. S. MOORE.

August 13, 1904.

## Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

### Salem Enterprise.

The people of Salem sometime ago  
voted a bond issue of \$5,000 for public  
improvements. The bonds have been  
sold, the money will soon be available,  
and the people will look to the city  
authorities to see that the money is spent  
in the wisest manner possible. The  
exigencies of the situation will  
warrant. We have a good, conservative  
set of Councilmen, and we are confident  
they will not allow the people to look in  
vain, nor give any just cause for im-  
pugnance or complaint.—Times-Register and  
Sentinel.

### A Complete Answer.

The sympathies of the Courier go out  
to the men who are "disfranchised," be-  
cause they forgot or neglected to pay  
their poll tax, or, at least, it would cer-  
tainly be a pity to deprive them of the  
right to vote. "Several" hundred good  
and honest men in Page county have been  
"disfranchised." It would lead us to  
think that the Democratic party has  
committed a crime because the great  
majority of these men, through their  
own neglect, indifference, and laziness,  
have forfeited their right to vote.—Lynch News.

### The Tobacco Crop.

The present outlook for raising a fine  
crop of tobacco is fast disappearing. The  
weather has been so cloudy and rainy  
when it was not raining has caused the  
plants to grow very large with big stems  
and fibers.—Halifax Gazette.

### The Heroines of War.

It is said the Japanese women are  
largely taking the place of the men in  
doing manual labor at home, while the  
men are away in the army. In some  
places the women are doing the work  
of our own soldiers during the period  
when nearly all our men are away  
fighting for home and country.—Black-  
stone Courier.

### A Public Benefactor.

Judge Alton B. Parker, the party's  
nominee for Governor, placed the Demo-  
cracy of the country under a great obligation  
to him. In a few short words, he re-  
vived and rehabilitated the Democratic  
party. By his telegram he showed that  
he was ready to be self-effaced in order  
to be right.—Culpeper Exponent.

## Richmond on the Seaside To-Morrow Via C. & O. Sunday Outing.

Takes the popular C. & O. Sunday out-  
ing. \$1.00 round trip.  
Leave Richmond 8:30 and 9 A. M.; \$1.00  
round trip.

A CHANCE FOR THE GIRLS.  
Severely first regiment en-  
campment at Ocean View.

# REVELATIONS BY AN EX-MAYOR.

"Headline Parsons" as Barriers  
to Reform—"Slumming to Get  
Sensational"—"Misinformation"—  
Social Evil Unsolvable—Cler-  
gymen Demanded the Impos-  
sible—How to Fight the Law-  
Breaking Saloon.

By an Ex-Mayor of One of the  
Largest American Cities.

**P**REACHERS of the sensational  
school have wrought much  
damage to the cause of munici-  
pal reform. Some of them  
were known as "headline par-  
sons" when I was Mayor, and after  
several experiences with them I de-  
veloped a large respect for the old-  
fashioned minister who simply "preached  
the gospel." In every city there are a  
number of clergymen who become  
enamored of the glamour of "sensational  
preaching," and "headline parsons."  
They are those who go to "slumming"  
for the "local color" and "material"  
for highly seasoned sermons. Too often  
these pulpits practically become agents  
for the social evil, drummers for illicit  
trade. Not that they know it, but the  
effect of their pulpits is to lead the  
people to believe that the cause of social  
reform is a direct result of the "sensational  
preaching" of the "headline parsons."  
The people are misled, and the cause of  
reform is retarded. The people are misled,  
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